

BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1949

BY

JOHN TOLLAND

L.R.C.P. & S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

RET FORD

PRINTED BY WINTER AND SON, GROVE STREET

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**BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD
HEALTH COMMITTEE**

(as at 31st December, 1949)

ALDERMAN A. WILSON (*Chairman*)

ALDERMAN J. R. WATERFIELD (*Vice-Chairman*)

ALDERMAN F. NETTLETON

ALDERMAN E. E. SUTTON

ALDERMAN L. TANNER

COUNCILLOR T. RICHMOND (*Mayor — ex-officio*)

COUNCILLOR J. W. PEATFIELD

COUNCILLOR R. WILSON

COUNCILLOR B. POLLARD

COUNCILLOR MRS. M. F. WILLIAMSON

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

(as at 31st December, 1949)

Medical Officer of Health :

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P. AND S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

F. R. SMITH, CERT. ROY. SAN. INST., CERT. INSP. OF MEAT

Chief Clerk :

MISS M. E. WHITE

Clerks :

MRS. I. TINKER, MISS B. HOYLAND

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	4,657 acres
Registrar General's Estimated Population, mid-year 1949	16,320
Number of inhabited houses, at end of 1949	4,733
Rateable Value, June, 1950	£99,251
Sum represented by penny rate at 1st April, 1950	£ 380

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS—

	Total	M	F	
Legitimate ..	295	154	141	
Illegitimate ..	17	8	9	
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				19.11
Birth Rate of England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population				17.09

STILL BIRTHS—

	Total	M	F	
Legitimate ..	7	4	3	
Illegitimate ..	—	—	—	
Rate per 1,000 total births				22.43
Rate per 1,000 estimated population				0.42
Rate per 1,000 population England and Wales				0.39

MATERNAL MORTALITY—

Deaths from Puerperal Causes	Nil
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil
Maternal Mortality for England and Wales per 1,000 live and still births	0.98

INFANTILE MORTALITY—

Deaths of legitimate infants under one year :—

	Total	M	F
	12	6	6

Deaths of illegitimate infants under one year :

	Total	M	F
	—	—	—

Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40.67
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Death rate of all infants per 1,000 live births	38.46
Infantile Mortality rate of England and Wales per 1,000 live births	32.00

DEATHS—

	Total	M	F	
	214	104	110	
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	..	..	..	13.11
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population, England and Wales	..	..	..	11.7

All the above rates are calculated on the estimated population given by the Registrar General.

MORTALITY—

The deaths include those of 49 persons in institutions outside the Borough ; 24 males and 25 females.

The causes of death were :—

Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	..	..	..	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	1
Syphilitic Diseases	..	..	..	2
Influenza	..	..	..	1
Measles	..	..	..	0
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M)	..	..	..	1
and uterus (f)	..	..	..	1
Cancer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	4
Cancer of Breast	..	..	..	3
Cancer of all other sites	..	..	..	21
Diabetes	..	..	..	1
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	..	..	..	22
Heart Disease	..	..	..	63
Other diseases of circulatory system	..	..	..	11
Bronchitis	..	..	..	11
Pneumonia	..	..	..	2
Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea, under 2 years	..	..	..	0

Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	0
Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	6
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	4
Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	5
Congenital malformations, birth					
injuries, infantile diseases				..	3
Other maternal causes	..	..	..	..	0
Suicide	..	..	..	..	3
Road Traffic Accidents	..	..	..	..	0
Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	7
Acute Polio-myelitis	..	..	..	..	0
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers				..	1
Acute Infectious Encephalitis				..	1
All other causes	..	..	..	..	30

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK BUILDINGS,
MARKET PLACE,
RET FORD.

July, 1950

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF
THE BOROUGH OF EAST RET FORD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my report for the year 1949, on the Health Services, and Health of the Borough.

The Registrar General's estimated population shows a further increase of 240 over the 1948 figure.

Live Births show an increase of 10 on the 1948 figure, this being in the legitimate births. Illegitimate births remain the same at 17.

For the third year in succession, stillbirths have decreased by 1, and the rate per 1,000 estimated population is very little higher than that for England and Wales.

It is most gratifying to note that once again, there have been no maternal deaths during the year.

Infantile Mortality Rate has decreased from the high figure of 49.66 in 1948, to 38.46, but this is still higher than the low figure of 33.84 in 1948, and remains above the average for England and Wales.

Of 12 infantile deaths, 5 were due to prematurity, and but for these, the infantile mortality rate would have been extremely low.

The number of deaths increased from 203 in 1948, to 214, and the Death Rate per 1,000 population of 13.11 remains above the national average.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis increased by 1 as compared with the previous two years. There was a further decrease in deaths from other forms of tuberculosis, from 4 in 1947 to 2 in 1948, and 1 in the present year.

During the year, there were 30 deaths from cancer, this being a decrease of 5.

Heart Disease caused 63 deaths, an increase of 19. It is of course to be expected that with an ageing population, there will be increases in the death rate from those diseases affecting the middle aged and aged, chiefly cardio-vascular diseases and cancer.

There were 2 sporadic cases of Para-typhoid during the year, one of which died. All efforts to demonstrate a possible source of infection failed. In both cases, all articles of food and drink were shared by other members of the family, with the exception of one commodity, but most extensive sampling of this failed to incriminate it in any way.

There was no case of diphtheria during the year. Immunisation continued to be carried out at special sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and by General Practitioners in the Borough. This service is provided under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, under agency arrangements with the Notts. County Council.

During the year, 128 infants were immunised, including 28 children notified as being immunised by General Practitioners. This figure is extremely small, and I do not consider it to present a true picture, as I feel that many children are being treated by busy practitioners, and the necessary forms fail to reach me for my record purposes.

In addition to those receiving primary immunisation, I gave boosting doses to 525 children. The percentage of children immunised in the Borough under the age of 5 years was 49.31%, and the percentage between the age of 5 and 15 years was 100%. The figure of 49.31 is far too low, and if the Borough is to continue to have immunity from outbreaks of diphtheria, the response to the continuing diphtheria immunisation campaign must be increased.

There were 73 cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year, with peaks in April and May, and sporadic cases occurring in every month except October. Cases continued to demonstrate the present trend in this disease in that they are relatively mild, and no deaths occurred.

There were only 8 cases of Whooping Cough during the year, as compared with 109 in 1948, five of these being in January, with one in each of the months — April, June, and November. There was no death.

Measles notifications, of 32 for the year, were small and sporadic. Cases occurring during the first half of the year only. Again there was no death.

The 14 notifications of Tuberculosis were 5 less than in the previous year — this despite the fact that 8 new cases were discovered by the Mass Radiography Survey carried out in Retford during the month of May, by the Notts. Mass Radiography Unit.

During this survey, almost 4,000 people were X-rayed, and 8 cases of active disease discovered. This figure of 2 per 1,000 is the usual incidence found in a survey of this nature.

There were 18 other cases noted for observation — again the figure of 5 per 1,000 varies little from that usual in a mass survey.

It is interesting to note that the incidence was the same for men as for women in both active cases and those for observation. The great value of a Survey of this nature lies in the discovery particularly among young adults, of suspected and early cases, many of which respond quickly to medical treatment.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Ambulance Services

The Ambulance Services in this area are provided by the Notts. County Council. The main ambulance station is situated in the Retford Borough, and the vehicles comprise — 3 ambulances and 2 sifter cars. The Station Supervisor is Mr. B. Hall, Office : 4A Churchgate, Retford. Telephone No. Retford 400.

Laboratory Service.

Specimens of milk, throat swabs, etc., and also samples of ice cream were sent for examination either to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Lincoln, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Milk Testing Advisory Scheme, County Offices, Lincoln, or to the Public Analyst, Sheffield.

Venereal Disease.

The treatment of Venereal Disease was the responsibility of the Notts. County Council, until the commencement of the National Health Service Act, 1946, when the service was handed over to the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Clinics are held as hereunder :—

Mansfield — West Hill Drive

Men	..	Tuesday	..	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon
		Thursday	..	6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
Women	..	Tuesday	..	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
				6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.

Worksop — Dispensary Buildings, Watson Road

Men	..	Friday	..	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
				6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Women	..	Wednesday	..	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
		Friday	..	5.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.

There are also available the following Venereal Disease Clinics in adjacent towns :—

Doncaster — Royal Infirmary

Men	..	Tuesday	..	5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
		Friday	..	9.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.
		Friday	..	4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.
Women	..	Monday	..	4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.
		Friday	..	6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.

Gainsborough — 141 Bridge Street

Men	..	Wednesday	..	6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
Women	..	Monday	..	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon

Sheffield — Royal Infirmary

Men	..	Tuesday	..	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
		Wednesday	..	6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
		Friday	..	5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Women	..	Tuesday	..	1.30 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Sheffield — Royal Hospital

Men	..	Tuesday	..	7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
		Thursday	..	6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.
		Friday	..	7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
Women	..	Thursday	..	11.0 a.m. to 1.0 p.m.

Sheffield — Jessop Hospital for Women

Women	..	Tuesday, Thursday,	4.0 p.m. to 6.0 p.m.
-------	----	--------------------	----------------------

Scabies.

Treatment was carried out on 48 patients during 1949 — 38 cases of scabies, and 10 cases of pediculosis. These patients were treated at the Cleansing Station, Corporation Yard, New Street, Retford.

Child Welfare Service.

The service is now provided by the Notts. County Council under Section 22, of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the Old Day Nursery, in the Market Square, Retford, as follows :—

Mondays	2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., babies up to 2 years of age
Thursdays	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., toddlers 2-5 years of age
Fridays	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., babies and toddlers

Under the County Child Welfare Service, the County Council also provide dental treatment for pre-school children and expectant mothers.

The Retford and District Cripples Guild Clinic is held at the Retford and District Hospital, North Road, Retford, on Monday and Wednesday of each week, and also on the fourth Thursday in each month. The Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. S. A. S. Malkin, visits the clinic on the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

The Cripples Guild continues to carry out its most valuable work in the care, and after-care of cripples in Retford and District.

Maternity Services.

Ante-natal Clinics are held at the Infant Welfare Centre each Wednesday from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Mothers who can, and wish to be confined at home, are attended by one of the County Midwives, of which there are three in the Borough, as follows :—

NURSE A. E. HARDY and NURSE F. E. HARDY,
“Widdicombe,” Welham Road, Retford.
'Phone : Retford 51.

NURSE M. I. WHITTINGTON,
“Netherwood,” Devonshire Road, Retford.
'Phone : Retford 530.

Beds are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board for those mothers who require hospital confinement, and bookings for such confinements are made by the County Medical Officer.

Home Nursing.

This service is provided by the Retford and District Nursing Association, and the work is carried out on its behalf by two Queen's Nurses, names and address as follows :—

NURSE K. TANNER and NURSE N. N. COTTAM,
16, Osberton Road, Retford. 'Phone Retford 457

Home Help Service.

The Notts. County Council continue to operate the local Home Help Service, under Section 29, of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Service provides Domestic Help to necessitous cases, and is either full or part-time as required.

The type of case considered to be suitable may include :—

1. Maternity Cases.
2. Mothers and young children where some help is recommended by the Doctor.
3. Cases of illness where no other help is available.
4. Aged and infirm patients.

The Home Helps do cleaning, plain cooking, and shopping, etc., but no nursing. A recommendation from the Nurse or Doctor is necessary, and the household is required to pay in accordance with the County Council's scale of assistance, the Home Help being paid by the County Council.

Tuberculosis.

The diagnosis, treatment, and after-care of cases of tuberculosis in the Borough is one of the public health services provided by the Notts. County Council. Tuberculosis Clinics are held at the Retford and District Hospital every Tuesday between 2.0 p.m. and 4.0 p.m.

School Medical Service.

The Notts. County Council, being the Local Education Authority, is responsible for providing this service.

School Clinics are held in Chancery Lane, on Monday, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, when a Medical Officer attached to the County School Medical Staff attends, and on Thursday from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Dental Clinics are held in the same building on Fridays from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. — also at other times when necessary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Retford Borough obtains its water from deep wells situated on land adjacent to Ordsall, Retford. No surface storage is available, and continuous pumping is necessary.

Within the Borough, there are 4 houses which are not supplied with piped water, but which have stand-pipes. There are also 14 houses which are not connected to the town's mains at all — these latter 14 are all isolated houses in the rural outskirts of the town. One farm in the area draws water from a private well, which source is not altogether satisfactory.

In all, 116 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination during the year. Samples taken from private premises have shown unsatisfactory results from time to time, but have, after further examination, proved to be caused by defective sanitary arrangements.

Particulars of samples taken are given hereunder :—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Chlorination</i>	<i>Before Chlorination</i>	<i>Result (Class No.)</i>
3 1 49	—	2	1
6 1 49	2	—	1
13 1 49	—	2	1
20 1 49	2	—	1
27 1 49	—	2	1
3 2 49	2	—	1
11 2 49	—	2	1
17 2 49	2	—	1
25 2 49	—	2	1
4 3 49	2	—	1
10 3 49	—	2	1
17 3 49	2	—	1
25 3 49	—	2	1
1 4 49	2	—	1
6 4 49	—	2	{ 1 Class 1 1 Class 2
8 4 49	—	2	2
8 4 49	—	1	1
14 4 49	2	—	1
25 4 49	—	2	1
28 4 49	2	—	1

5	5	49	—	2	1
13	5	49	2	—	1
19	5	49	—	2	1
30	5	49	2	—	1
3	6	49	—	2	1
11	6	49	2	—	1
17	6	49	—	2	1
24	6	49	2	—	{ 1 Class 1 1 Class 3
1	7	49	—	2	1
8	7	49	2	—	2
16	7	49	—	2	{ 1 Class 1 1 Class 4
23	7	49	2	1	{ 2 Class 1 1 Class 2
29	7	49	2	2	1
5	8	49	2	2	1
11	8	49	2	2	{ 3 Class 1 1 Class 2
19	8	49	2	2	1
25	8	49	—	2	1
1	9	49	2	—	1
9	9	49	—	2	1
15	9	49	2	—	1
22	9	49	—	2	1
29	9	49	2	—	1
6	10	49	—	2	1
13	10	49	2	—	1
20	10	49	—	2	{ 1 Class 1 1 Class 2
28	10	49	2	—	1
3	11	49	—	2	1
11	11	49	2	—	1
17	11	49	—	2	1
25	11	49	2	—	1
2	12	49	—	2	1
9	12	49	2	—	1
16	12	49	—	2	1
22	12	49	2	—	1

The grading in column 4 is given in the Ministry of Health Report No. 71, 1939, "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," as follows :—

	<i>Presumptive Coliform Count</i> <i>per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1 — Highly Satisfactory	less than 1
Class 2 — Satisfactory	1-2
Class 3 — Suspicious	3-10
Class 4 — Unsatisfactory	greater than 10

One sample of water direct from a Bore-hole was sent for full chemical analysis during 1949, and the Analyst's report was as follows :—

Mark — New Bore-hole.

Physical Examination

Colour	..	..	..	..	..	..	Colourless
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	..	Clear ; bright
Taste	..	..	..	..	..	..	Normal
Smell	..	..	..	..	..	..	None

General Chemical Examination

	<i>Parts per Million</i>
Reaction pH	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	None
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.016
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.024
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen as N	2.20
Hardness (calculated from mineral analysis as CaCO ₃)	117.8
Temporary	100.5
Permanent	17.3
Permanganate figure (4 hrs. at 80 deg. F) as O	0.251
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	100.5
Total solids (dried at 180 deg. C)	145.0

Mineral Analysis

Silica (SiO ₂)	5.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide	2.00
Calcium as Ca	27.04
Magnesium as Mg	14.27
Sodium as Na	2.54
Carbonates as CO ₃	60.24
Chlorides as Cl	15.50

Sulphates as SO ₄	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Nitrates as NO ₃	..	..	..	..	..	9.70
Total Iron as Fe	..	..	..	..	..	0.12

Probable composition of mineral constituents :—

Silica	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Alumina and Iron Oxide	..	..	..	..	..	2.00
Calcium Carbonate as CaCO ₃	..	..	..	..	..	67.53
Magnesium Carbonate as MgCO ₃	..	..	..	..	..	27.75
Magnesium Chloride as MgCl ₂	..	..	..	..	..	20.82
Magnesium Sulphate as MgSO ₄	..	..	..	..	..	2.88
Magnesium Nitrate as Mg(NO ₃) ₂	..	..	..	..	..	3.37
Sodium Nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	9.38
						138.73

Bacteriological Examination (previously reported on April 8th, 1949)

Temperature on arrival	..	..	..	..	12 deg. C
Number of colonies per ml. developing on Agar in					
3 days at 22 deg. C	..	..	..	..	30
48 hours at 37 deg. C	..	..	..	..	0

B. Coli Test (MacConkey's Bile Salt Lactose Broth)

Probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml.	0
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Corporation Swimming Bath

During 1949, two samples of the Corporation Swimming Bath water were sent for bacteriological examination. These proved to be satisfactory.

Housing — General Remarks.

It is estimated that there are somewhere between 200 and 250 unfit houses in the Borough, or houses incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense. This is due to a steeper deterioration than normal, being the effect of the last war, lack of facilities for repair, and the reluctance or financial inability of property owners to afford expensive repairs to old properties which carry small rents, and on which it would be uneconomical to spend large sums for maintenance.

Due to the difficulties caused by insanitary housing conditions, overcrowding, and the long waiting list for a house of their own, there is a general feeling of dissatisfaction and frust-

ration, particularly amongst young couples with growing families, who share a house with their parents. Their conditions underline the urgent necessity for new houses, both for the alleviation of overcrowding, and of insanitary housing conditions.

It is, however, my opinion, that despite the present necessity to provide as many houses as possible, some of the worst houses in the Borough will shortly have to be dealt with in accordance with the Housing Acts. I consider that if there is failure to deal with the worst properties, such houses may well become a channel for filling vacancies, to the detriment of other deserving cases, and, whilst temporarily relieving the housing shortage, will not improve the general housing position.

BOROUGH OF EAST RETFORD

Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1949

To The Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of East Retford
Sir,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my report upon my work during 1949.

I carried on throughout the year without an assistant, but I did receive material help at the Ministry of Food Abattoirs in Retford, from the Chief and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors of the Retford Rural District Council. Mr. J. Hunt, the Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Rural District Council, also carried out whatever work was essential in the Borough, during my absence on holiday.

100 Complaints were received during the year, and the premises visited, nuisances being found in 83 cases.

215 Informal Notices requiring the abatement of nuisances and defects were served, and these were followed up by statutory notices in 17 cases. Legal proceedings were instituted against one owner who failed to comply with a statutory notice, and a nuisance order obtained. The work was completed later.

The total number of defects remedied as a result of action by this Department was 341, and a summary giving full details will be found at the end of this report. Unfortunately, there is as yet no sign of any reduction in building costs, and this factor taken in conjunction with the fixed rents of the houses is making property owners' position very difficult. Rent control has become a political problem, but unless the cost of repairs can

be reduced, it would appear that some relief must be given to owners if the houses are to be maintained in good condition.

The demand for housing space is as great as ever, and there is still some overcrowding in the town. The houses built during 1949 were 33, 28 by the Corporation, and 5 by private persons.

Vermin.

During 1949, 83 premises were disinfested with insecticides after being found to be infested with insects. The types of insects were as follows :—

Beetles	33	Beetles and Ants ..	4
Ants	23	Flies	11
Fleas	6	Bugs	2
Wasps	2	Wood Worm	1
Mosquitoes	1		—
			83
			—

In addition, the Common Lodging House premises and beds were disinfested 6 times. The insecticides used were mainly D.D.T. and Gammexane, and excellent results were obtained. It is interesting to note that the bug is now a rare insect owing to its vulnerability to both D.D.T. and Gammexane.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the town, with accommodation for 41 persons. 44 Visits were made during the year, and one notice was served upon the keeper to remedy a contravention. We gave material assistance in keeping the house and inmates free from vermin, as the bedrooms and bedding were sprayed and dusted with D.D.T. on several occasions, and 14 persons reported as verminous by the keeper were bathed and cleansed at our Cleansing Station.

Rodent Control.

A Rodent Operative was employed on this work throughout the year on a part-time basis, the remainder of his time being occupied with other public health duties.

The public are asked to co-operate by reporting to this department any premises known to be infested, and we do receive regular help in this way, usually from the person on whose premises rats are found.

During 1949, 79 different infestations were discovered, many of them involving several premises. The operator made 624 visits to these infestations for pre-baiting and poisoning.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

Meat.

Throughout the year, the Ministry of Food were responsible for the slaughter of all animals whose flesh is to be sold for human consumption. Two slaughterhouses are in regular use, one in Grove Lane, and one at the Cattle Market, Ordsall.

A comparison of the animals slaughtered during the past seven years is as follows :—

			<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1949	..	..	2,802	1,370	9,987	374
1948	..	..	2,738	1,333	6,938	182
1947	..	..	2,896	805	8,458	91
1946	..	..	3,395	1,209	11,198	180
1945	..	..	3,503	759	10,152	335
1944	..	..	3,132	718	11,628	369
1943	..	..	2,905	559	16,431	385

All the carcasses and organs were inspected before removal, and I made 394 visits to the slaughterhouses for this purpose. The percentages of animals in which visible tuberculosis lesions were found remains very much the same as in the past, figures being :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cattle	23.4	31.1	32.8	27.0	25.8	30.52	29.15	31.83
Pigs	11.9	17.4	16.1	8.06	11.1	8.8	13.23	12.3
Calves	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.8

The total weight of meat regarded as unfit for human consumption in the past seven years is as follows :—

1949	..	122,154 lbs.
1948	..	120,719 lbs.
1947	..	126,317 lbs.
1946	..	132,871 lbs.
1945	..	119,110 lbs.
1944	..	139,145 lbs.
1943	..	165,120 lbs.

Other list of Meat.

	<i>Cattle including Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Killed	2802	1370	9987	374
Inspected	2802	1370	9987	374
All diseases except tuberculosis (Whole carcasses condemned)	35	74	33	25
All diseases except tuberculosis (Part carcasses condemned) ..	Accurate figures cannot be given			
Percentage affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	Accurate figures cannot be given			
Tuberculosis only (Whole carcasses condemned)	57	7	Nil	5
Tuberculosis only (Part car- cases and/or organs condemned)	833	4	Nil	41
Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	31.83%	0.8%	Nil	12.3%

Other Foods Condemned.

During 1949, 532 visits were made to markets and food shops, and I append below a list of foods condemned, mostly from decomposition, during the year :—

Imported beef	235 lbs	Pickles	54 jars
Jam	25 lbs	Eggs	360
Mixed tins foods	834 tins	Fish	299 lbs
Cheese	77 lbs	Bottled Fruit ..	6
Corned Beef		Bacon	196 lbs
(6lb. tins) ..	44 tins	Oatmeal	1 lb
Butter	68 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs	Camembert Cheese	27 boxes
Biscuits	10 lbs	Gorgonzola Cheese	23 lbs
Sugar	30 lbs	Peanut Butter ..	48 lbs
Puddings	55	Soya Bean Flour	61 lbs
Marmalade	2 lbs	Jellies	504 pkts
Wheat Flakes	1 pkt	Coffee	2 bots.
Ham	115 lbs	Cocoa	1 lb
Fruit	116 lbs	Pudding Mixture	13 pkts

As it is necessary for the Grocer to obtain my certificate in order to recover the points value of the condemned goods, it may be taken that this list shows the exact amount of foods which were unfit for human consumption.

During 1949, 11 notices were served upon the occupiers of food premises requiring alterations in order to make their

premises comply with Sections 13 and 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. The food traders, taken as a whole, are keen to keep their premises in proper condition, and no serious difficulties arose during the course of the year.

Milk.

During 1949, the expected changes in the supervision of the production and distribution of milk took place and the East Retford Borough lost the bulk of its powers of such supervision. This was a matter of great regret to me personally, as we ceased to supervise the local pasteurising plant.

42 Samples of pasteurised milk, and 37 samples of 'T.T.' (pasteurised) milk were obtained and sent for the test, 75 samples being satisfactory, and 4 unsatisfactory. Of these, 2 were improperly pasteurised and showed a defective result in the phosphate test, and 2 failed to the methylene blue test.

27 Samples of raw milk were obtained from producer-retailers, 25 were satisfactory, and 2 unsatisfactory. As the summer of 1949 was very hot, these results are very good indeed.

At the end of the year, there were only three retailers in the Borough whose premises were entirely under the supervision of the Borough.

During 1949, I paid 144 visits to cowsheds and dairies. One contravention was discovered and remedied after service of a notice.

Ice Cream.

At the end of the year, there were three premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream, and twenty-three for the sale of ice cream. In addition, two firms regularly sell ice cream from vehicles in the street, and ice cream is sold at both the picture theatres. In all cases where ice cream is sold from mixed shops, it is a condition of registration that the ice cream is sold in the wrapper in which it is delivered from the manufacturer.

69 Visits were paid to premises where ice cream was manufactured or sold. 33 Samples were sent for test, and 22 were satisfactory. The results of samples taken during the past four years are as follows :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Satisfactory	12	14	19	22
Unsatisfactory	10	9	7	11
	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	23	26	33
	—	—	—	—

Dustbins.

During 1949, the Corporation decided to provide and maintain dustbins themselves for houses where new bins were required, and to make an annual charge of 5s. 0d. on each house where a dustbin was provided. This has greatly quickened the replacement of worn-out dustbins, and during 1949, 147 bins were supplied by this department.

F. R. SMITH,
Sanitary Inspector

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :—	
1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	304
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . .	363
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose . .	9
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
4. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation . .	227
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of a formal notice :—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	153
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs . .	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice . .	Nil
(i) by owners	Nil
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners . .	Nil

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	36
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(i) by owners	44
(ii) by Authority in default of owner	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936.

(a) (1) Number of houses overcrowded at the end of the year	3
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	7
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	26
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ..	17
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Summary of Visits made during the year.

Houses inspected, Public Health Acts	..	124
Houses inspected, Housing Acts	..	31
Complaints investigated	.. ..	93
Common Lodging House	.. ..	44
Nuisances investigated	.. ..	313
Factories visited	.. ..	20
Re Infectious Diseases	.. ..	168
Premises re Rats and Mice	.. ..	54
Interviews with owners, etc., on site	..	60
Revisits to properties under notice	..	510
Bakehouses	.. ..	26
Visits to Knackers Yard	.. ..	29
Slaughterhouses	.. ..	394
Butchers' Shops	.. ..	208
Other Food Shops	.. ..	324
Ice Cream Premises	.. ..	69
Dairies and Cowsheds	.. ..	144
Fried Fish Shops	.. ..	11
Petroleum Stores	.. ..	12
Shops Act	.. ..	14
Miscellaneous	.. ..	37
		<hr/>
		2,685
		<hr/>

Summary of Nuisances Abated during the year.

Foul or defective drains or closets	..	63
Defective house roofs and spoutings	..	68
Damp or defective walls and/or plaster	..	40
Defective yard paving	.. ..	9
Defective house floors	.. ..	34
Defective house windows	.. ..	26
Defective cooking ranges	.. ..	26
Defective sinks	.. ..	10
Houses without refuse receptacles	..	18
Houses overcrowded	.. ..	2
Dirty or verminous houses	.. ..	11
Nuisances from manure or animals	..	14
Defective water supplies	.. ..	8
Miscellaneous nuisances	.. ..	12
		<hr/>
		341
		<hr/>

Contraventions of Order or Bye-laws abated during 1949.

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Food shops and stores ..	11	10
Cowsheds	—	1
Knacker's Yard	1	1
Bakehouses	1	—
Dairy	1	1
Factory	2	5
Common Lodging House ..	1	1
Slaughterhouses	1	1
	—	—
	18	20
	—	—

I wish particularly, to invite your attention once again to loss of the bulk of the Borough powers of supervision of production and distribution of milk, as mentioned by the Sanitary Inspector in his report, and to give you it as my present view, that this constitutes a retrograde step.

At the end of this report will be found tables showing the "Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases," "Infectious Diseases According to Age," "Infectious Diseases Notified Month by Month," and "Tuberculosis."

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation of the co-operation which I have received from other Departments of the Corporation, and to express my thanks to the members of the various Committees with whom I come into contact, for their help during the year, I wish particularly to say how greatly I appreciate the co-operation and assistance which I have obtained from Mr. Smith, Sanitary Inspector, Miss White, Chief Clerk, and the other members of the office staff.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TOLLAND,

Medical Officer of Health

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c Line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	7	5	Nil	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	90	41	3	Nil	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Total		97	46	3	Nil	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	4	1	1		1		4
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	7						7
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9						9
(a) insufficient	10	2	4		2		10
(b) unsuitable or defective ..	11						11
(c) not separate for sexes ..							
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	12						12
Total ..	60	3	5	Nil	3	Nil	60

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diseases	Total Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward
Scarlet Fever	73	61(a)	—	29	9	35
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	2(b)	2	8	7	13
Erysipelas	8	—	—	2	4	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	2 (1(b) 1(d))	1	1	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	—	—	3	—	5
Measles	32	—	—	9	5	18
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	6(c)	7	3	4	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	1	—	2	—
Totals	170	71	11	55	31	84

NOTE : (a) North Carlton Isolation Hospital, Workshop
 (b) Retford and District Hospital
 (c) Ransom Sanatorium, Rainworth
 (d) Lodgemoor Isolation Hospital

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE

Diseases	At all ages	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever	73	—	3	5	8	12	38	5	1	1	—	—	—
Malaria	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	1	2	1	2	2	5	—	1	4	2	5	3
Erysipelas	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	2	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	32	7	2	7	7	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenzal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	4	1	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	170	10	10	14	17	17	50	9	4	15	8	10	6

INFECTIOUS DISEASES MONTH BY MONTH

Diseases	Total notif'd	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever	73	2	5	8	19	14	7	6	3	2	—	3	4
Malaria	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	28	10	5	—	1	2	—	—	2	3	1	2	2
Erysipelas	8	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	8	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	32	4	5	8	5	6	2	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning (Salmonella)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14	—	1	2	3	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	1
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Totals	170	22	16	20	29	25	14	7	7	7	7	8	8

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods				New Cases				Deaths			
				Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary		Pul-monary		Non-Pul-monary	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4-5	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	..	..	..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10-15	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	..	..	..	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
20-35	..	..	..	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
35-45	..	..	..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65	..	..	..	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals				8	6	—	2	5	2	1	—

